

MAINE

DEPARTMENT OF

LABOR

Labor Market Information

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Adjusted statewide unemployment rate rose from 4.4 percent in May to 4.6 percent in June.....page 4

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A publication of the

MAINE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Labor Market
Information Services

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Editor

The Maine Department of Labor provides equal opportunity employment and programs. Auxiliary aids and services provided to individuals with disabilities upon request.

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LABOR MARKET DIGEST

June Data

August 2006

Maine Personal Income Rises in 2005

Total Personal Income

Total personal income in Maine increased 4.5 percent between 2004 and 2005 to \$41.3 billion. This compares to a national growth rate of 5.6 percent and a New England gain of 5.2 percent. Personal income is the sum of income received from earnings from work; dividends, interest, and rent; and transfer payments. Slower income growth in Maine was primarily due to slower growth in earnings from work.

Earnings from work, which are the largest source of personal income, increased 4.7 percent in Maine between 2004 and 2005. All major nonfarm industries, with the exception of management of companies and enterprises, and finance and insurance, registered total earnings increases. The fastest rate of growth was recorded by real estate, rental, and leasing at 7.5 percent. Utility workers were second with an increase in earnings of

7.4 percent, followed by administrative and waste services (7.3 percent).

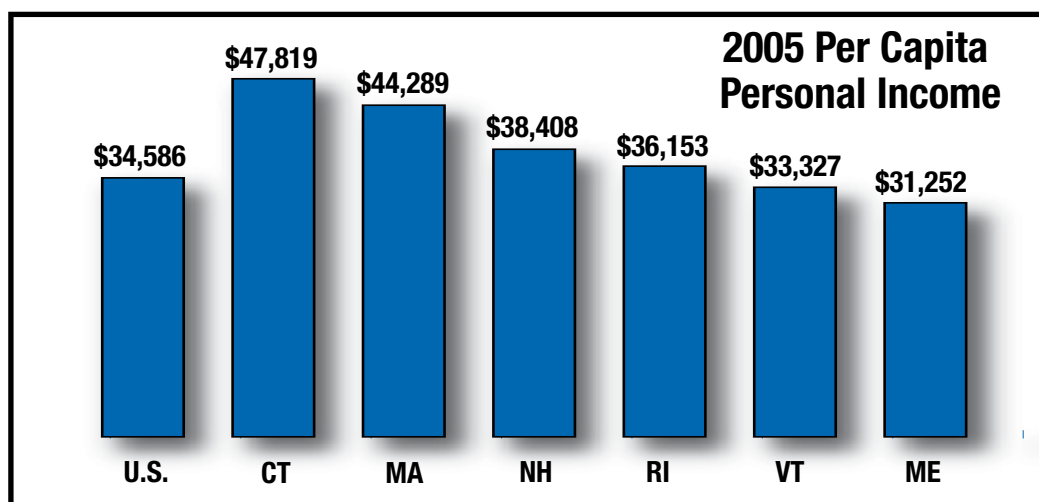
Per Capita Personal Income

Per capita personal income equals total personal income divided by the total population.

Per capita personal income in Maine rose 4.0 percent between 2004 and 2005 to \$31,252. This was the 42nd highest rate of increase among the 50 states, and was below the national growth rate of 4.6 percent.

The Maine 2005 per capita personal income ranked 34th of all states compared to 33rd in 2003.

Maine per capita personal income stood at 90 percent of the national average in 2005. Per capita personal income in the other New England states ranged from 96 percent of the national average in Vermont to 138 percent in Connecticut.



Future of Maine's Economy Conference - Join the discussion!

Governor Baldacci's Workforce Cabinet invites you to a two-day conference on the future of Maine's economy. This event will focus on aligning education, workforce and economic development. Register online at www.maineascd.org/futureme.htm.

Augusta Civic Center - September 21 & 22, 2006

Civilian Labor Force, Employed, and Unemployed by Labor Market Area, Not Seasonally Adjusted

AREA	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE ¹			EMPLOYED ²			UNEMPLOYED ³			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE ⁴		
	Jun 06	May 06	Jun 05	Jun 06	May 06	Jun 05	Jun 06	May 06	Jun 05	Jun 06	May 06	Jun 05
LABOR MARKET AREAS⁵												
Augusta	44,650	43,740	44,210	42,810	42,040	42,140	1,850	1,700	2,070	4.1%	3.9%	4.7%
Augusta-Waterville Combined ⁶	67,400	66,010	66,530	64,460	63,290	63,270	2,940	2,720	3,260	4.4	4.1	4.9
Bangor	71,900	72,200	71,200	68,700	69,300	68,000	3,200	2,900	3,200	4.4	4.0	4.5
Belfast	14,570	14,020	14,450	13,860	13,410	13,800	710	600	650	4.9	4.3	4.5
Boothbay Harbor	5,220	4,420	5,080	5,050	4,250	4,930	170	170	160	3.3	3.8	3.1
Bridgton-Paris	14,760	14,110	14,460	14,020	13,440	13,770	740	680	700	5.0	4.8	4.8
Brunswick	35,290	34,600	35,300	33,880	33,340	33,810	1,420	1,260	1,490	4.0	3.6	4.2
Calais	6,240	6,140	6,350	5,750	5,660	5,760	490	480	600	7.8	7.8	9.4
Camden	8,870	8,330	8,550	8,540	8,030	8,260	330	300	290	3.7	3.6	3.4
Conway, NH-ME ⁷	3,980	3,690	3,950	3,860	3,580	3,810	120	120	140	3.1	3.1	3.4
Dover-Foxcroft	9,680	9,500	9,720	9,110	8,880	9,080	580	610	650	6.0	6.4	6.6
Ellsworth	32,470	30,140	32,400	31,130	28,740	31,020	1,340	1,400	1,380	4.1	4.6	4.3
Farmington	17,350	17,130	17,470	16,310	16,070	16,440	1,040	1,060	1,030	6.0	6.2	5.9
Houlton	8,740	8,740	8,600	8,050	7,980	7,950	690	760	650	7.9	8.7	7.5
Lewiston-Auburn	57,800	57,100	57,200	55,100	54,600	54,500	2,700	2,500	2,700	4.6	4.4	4.8
Lincoln	3,770	3,650	3,800	3,510	3,370	3,530	270	290	270	7.1	7.8	7.1
Machias	8,360	8,400	8,520	7,840	7,880	7,950	520	520	570	6.2	6.2	6.7
Madawaska	3,040	3,020	3,070	2,860	2,850	2,890	170	170	170	5.7	5.6	5.6
Millinocket	4,250	4,100	4,240	3,860	3,730	3,850	390	370	390	9.1	9.0	9.2
Pittsfield	7,700	7,580	7,880	7,230	7,120	7,360	470	460	530	6.1	6.1	6.7
Portland-South Portland-Biddeford	210,600	206,100	209,300	203,200	199,700	201,800	7,300	6,400	7,600	3.5	3.1	3.6
Portland-South Portland-Sanford Combined ⁶	222,100	217,500	220,700	214,200	210,500	212,500	7,900	7,000	8,200	3.6	3.2	3.7
Portsmouth, NH-ME ⁷	9,750	9,520	9,550	9,470	9,270	9,260	270	250	290	2.8	2.6	3.0
Presque Isle	25,270	25,580	25,140	23,550	23,760	23,590	1,720	1,820	1,550	6.8	7.1	6.1
Rochester-Dover, NH-ME ⁷	11,190	11,260	11,050	10,870	10,980	10,660	320	280	390	2.9	2.5	3.5
Rockland	13,470	12,950	13,270	12,930	12,450	12,750	540	490	520	4.0	3.8	3.9
Rumford	9,980	9,740	10,060	9,210	8,960	9,260	770	780	800	7.7	8.0	8.0
Saint George	1,550	1,500	1,520	1,500	1,440	1,480	50	50	40	3.2	3.6	2.8
Sanford	11,540	11,360	11,360	10,940	10,830	10,740	600	530	620	5.2	4.7	5.5
Skowhegan	15,340	15,000	15,460	14,320	13,930	14,360	1,020	1,070	1,110	6.7	7.1	7.2
Waldoboro	10,540	10,200	10,430	10,140	9,840	10,050	400	360	380	3.8	3.5	3.6
Waterville	22,750	22,270	22,320	21,650	21,250	21,130	1,100	1,020	1,190	4.8	4.6	5.3
York	19,170	18,770	18,840	18,600	18,260	18,240	570	500	610	3.0	2.7	3.2
MAINE	726,200	711,200	721,200	694,100	681,000	688,300	32,100	30,200	32,900	4.4	4.2	4.6
UNITED STATES (000)	152,557	150,696	150,327	145,216	144,041	142,456	7,341	6,655	7,870	4.8	4.4	5.2

¹ Civilian labor force, employed, and unemployed estimates are by place of residence. Current year estimates are preliminary; year-ago estimates are revised. Items may not add due to rounding. All data exclude members of the Armed Forces.

² Total employment includes nonfarm wage and salary workers, agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, the self employed, and workers involved in labor disputes.

³ People are classified as unemployed, regardless of their eligibility for unemployment benefits or public assistance, if they meet all of the following criteria: 1) they were not employed during the survey week; 2) they were available for work at that time; and 3) they made specific efforts to find employment some time during the prior four weeks. Persons laid off from their former jobs and awaiting recall and those expecting to report to a job within 30 days need not be looking for work to be counted as unemployed.

⁴ The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing the total number of unemployed by the total civilian labor force and is expressed as a percent.

⁵ Bangor; Lewiston-Auburn; Portland-South Portland-Biddeford; Portsmouth, NH-ME; and Rochester-Dover, NH-ME are Metropolitan Statistical Areas. Augusta, Brunswick, Rockland, Sanford, and Waterville are Micropolitan Statistical Areas.

⁶ Adjacent metropolitan and/or micropolitan statistical areas that have a specific level of economic integration, but still retain separate identities.

⁷ Maine portion of the area which includes towns in both Maine and New Hampshire.

Source: Maine Department of Labor, Labor Market Information Services, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Civilian Labor Force, Employed, and Unemployed by County, Not Seasonally Adjusted¹

AREA	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE			EMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYED			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE		
	Jun 06	May 06	Jun 05	Jun 06	May 06	Jun 05	Jun 06	May 06	Jun 05	Jun 06	May 06	Jun 05
COUNTY												
Androscoggin	58,830	58,080	58,290	56,080	55,520	55,440	2,750	2,560	2,840	4.7%	4.4%	4.9%
Aroostook	36,060	36,330	35,840	33,570	33,710	33,560	2,480	2,620	2,280	6.9	7.2	6.4
Cumberland	162,190	158,600	161,190	156,400	153,590	155,290	5,780	5,010	5,910	3.6	3.2	3.7
Franklin	14,720	14,540	14,820	13,870	13,660	13,980	850	880	840	5.8	6.1	5.7
Hancock	32,450	30,240	32,400	31,150	28,850	31,030	1,300	1,390	1,370	4.0	4.6	4.2
Kennebec	64,710	63,350	63,870	61,880	60,760	60,780	2,820	2,590	3,090	4.4	4.1	4.8
Knox	23,180	22,120	22,680	22,300	21,300	21,850	880	820	820	3.8	3.7	3.6
Lincoln	20,130	18,920	19,890	19,390	18,240	19,150	740	680	740	3.7	3.6	3.7
Oxford	29,070	28,010	28,840	27,440	26,450	27,230	1,630	1,560	1,610	5.6	5.6	5.6
Penobscot	79,470	79,460	78,860	75,630	75,860	75,000	3,840	3,600	3,860	4.8	4.5	4.9
Piscataquis	7,720	7,600	7,770	7,260	7,080	7,240	460	520	530	6.0	6.8	6.9
Sagadahoc	19,260	18,910	19,290	18,510	18,220	18,470	760	700	820	3.9	3.7	4.3
Somerset	25,550	25,060	25,760	23,940	23,390	23,990	1,600	1,670	1,770	6.3	6.7	6.9
Waldo	20,590	19,870	20,420	19,590	19,030	19,480	990	840	950	4.8	4.2	4.6
Washington	15,550	15,430	15,770	14,410	14,330	14,530	1,130	1,100	1,250	7.3	7.1	7.9
York	116,710	114,700	115,500	112,680	111,040	111,230	4,030	3,660	4,270	3.5	3.2	3.7
MAINE	726,200	711,200	721,200	694,100	681,000	688,300	32,100	30,200	32,900	4.4	4.2	4.6
UNITED STATES (000)	152,557	150,696	150,327	145,216	144,041	142,456	7,341	6,655	7,870	4.8	4.4	5.2

¹ See page 2 for footnotes 1 through 4 and source.

Area Analyst's Corner

Central Maine Ken Bridges (207) 287-4994

In Augusta, the **Central Maine Business Park** is expanding. The Augusta Planning Board has approved an 18-lot subdivision in the park. Construction on the first building, which will house an auto parts distributor, should start in late summer. Over the next few years as much as 1 million feet of space will be constructed. ♦ Maine's **blueberry** crop is expected to rebound after two poor years. The 2006 crop is expected to be between 80 and 90 million pounds, up from an average of 52 million pounds the last two years. ♦ A mild winter and warmer water temperatures are credited with **lobster** fishermen having a banner 2006 catch thus far. The catch has not been quantified yet, but according to local fishermen is way ahead of normal for this point in the season.

Western Maine Gerard Dennison (207) 753-9045

In Lewiston, **Wal-Mart** finished the second phase of a mechanized distribution center. The new distribution center is expected to have an annual payroll in excess of \$12 million. Over 400 people are currently employed. ♦ **Keiser Industries** of Oxford has teamed up with Oxford Homes to land a \$4 million contract to build 21 buildings for an affordable housing condominium complex on Martha's Vineyard for the Massachusetts Housing Authority. The work is expected to last from July to December.

North/East Maine Craig Holland (207) 941-3076

Hampden-based **Maine Savings Federal Credit Union** broke ground for construction of its first Bangor branch office. The 6,000-square-foot location at 671 Broadway will be a full-service office and create eight full-time jobs. ♦ After a year of construction, the new \$22.9 million **Calais Regional Hospital** opened in July. ♦ **International Paper Co.** sold the four mills of its coated paper division, including their Bucksport mill, to CMP Holdings LLC, an affiliate of the investment firm Apollo Management, for \$1.4 billion. The new company will operate under the name Verso Paper Holdings LLC.

Southern Maine Gerard Dennison (207) 753-9045

JobsinTheUS.com has announced that it is expanding services into New Jersey and Philadelphia. A direct effect of this growth is the adding of twenty-plus jobs at its Westbrook, Maine, headquarters. The new positions include sales, sales management, customer service, quality control, and technological support. ♦ **General Dynamics** will begin work on a \$23.5 million project to produce lightweight grenade launchers at its Saco plant. The five-year contract has the potential to generate up to \$82 million. The Saco division employs approximately 280 workers; there has been no information regarding possible new hires for this contract.

Civilian Labor Force, Employed, and Unemployed in Maine, Seasonally Adjusted (in thousands)

ITEM	2006						2005						
	Jun	May	Apr	Mar	Feb	Jan	Dec	Nov	Oct	Sep	Aug	Jul	Jun
Civilian Labor Force	714.8	714.2	716.3	714.4	717.4	715.3	717.4	717.1	716.8	716.1	714.8	713.4	711.5
Employed	681.7	682.5	686.4	684.9	684.7	683.1	683.8	683.1	681.7	680.4	679.2	678.3	677.2
Unemployed	33.2	31.8	30.0	29.5	32.7	32.2	33.7	34.0	35.1	35.7	35.6	35.0	34.3
Unemployment Rate (%)	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.9	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.8

¹ See page 2 for footnotes 1 through 4 and source.

Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment in Maine, Seasonally Adjusted¹ (in thousands)

INDUSTRY	2006						2005						
	Jun	May	Apr	Mar	Feb	Jan	Dec	Nov	Oct	Sep	Aug	Jul	Jun
Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment	613.6	613.8	613.1	611.0	611.3	611.3	612.3	612.1	610.9	611.6	611.5	611.6	611.9
Natural Resources	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
Construction	31.4	31.1	30.9	30.4	30.6	30.3	30.9	30.8	30.7	30.7	30.6	30.7	30.8
Manufacturing	58.9	59.4	59.5	59.4	59.6	59.6	59.8	59.8	59.8	60.4	60.8	61.5	61.4
Trade, Transportation and Public Utilities	124.5	125.2	125.5	125.7	125.6	125.9	126.1	125.7	125.3	125.1	124.9	124.9	124.9
Financial Activities	34	34	34.1	34.0	33.8	33.9	33.8	33.9	33.9	34.1	34.1	34.2	34.1
Professional and Business Services	51.6	51.6	51.2	50.8	50.5	50.5	50.5	50.6	50.4	50.4	50.4	50.4	50.1
Educational and Health Services	113.8	113.5	112.8	112.4	112.2	112.5	112.7	113.1	112.6	112.5	112.6	112.3	112.4
Leisure and Hospitality Services	58.9	58.8	59.4	58.6	58.7	58.7	59.5	58.9	58.3	59.0	59.0	58.9	59.1
Government	106.5	105.8	105.2	105.3	105.7	105.5	105.4	105.6	105.8	105.6	105.2	105.0	105.2

¹ See footnotes 1 and 2 on page 7. The nonfarm wage and salary estimate is seasonally adjusted independently. Not all supersectors are seasonally adjusted. Information and other services are not suitable for seasonal adjustment because they have very little seasonal and irregular movement. Source: see page 2.

Maine Unemployment Rate 4.6 Percent in June

State Labor Commissioner Laura Fortman announced that the preliminary seasonally-adjusted June unemployment rate for Maine was 4.6 percent. This compares to a May rate of 4.4 percent and a rate of 4.8 percent for June 2005. The national unemployment rate for June was 4.6 percent.

“There was little change in labor market conditions between May and June. The seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate increased slightly while the number of wage and salary jobs in Maine remained nearly level at 613,600,” said Commissioner Fortman. “Between the first six months of 2005 and the first six months of 2006, the average unemployment rate dropped from 4.8 percent to 4.4 percent and nonfarm wage and salary jobs rose by 1,000.”

Between June 2005 and June 2006, the total number of nonfarm wage and salary jobs rose by 1,700. Job gains were recorded in professional and business services, health care and social assistance, local government, and construction. Job losses were primarily in manufacturing.

The only New England state currently reporting a seasonally-adjusted unemployment rate for June is New Hampshire at 3.3 percent. The adjusted national rate for June was 4.6 percent, even with 4.6 percent for May and down from 5.0 percent for June 2005.

The not-seasonally-adjusted Maine unemployment rate for June was 4.4 percent, up from 4.2 percent for May and down from 4.6 percent for June 2005. The unadjusted national rate was 4.8 percent for June, up from 4.4 percent for May and down from 5.2 percent for June 2005. Not-seasonally-adjusted June unemployment rates for Maine counties ranged from 3.5 percent in York County to 7.3 percent in Washington County.

Not-seasonally-adjusted nonfarm wage and salary jobs in Maine rose by 10,400 between May and June to 626,800 as employers continued gearing up for the summer season. The largest gains were in leisure and hospitality services, retail trade, and construction. Partially offsetting the gains, private educational services and state government jobs fell as nonprofessional staff and work study students left post-secondary institutions at the end of the school year.

Selected Regular Unemployment Compensation Program Indicators

Key Data	Jun 2006	May 2006	Jun 2005
Average Duration	14.4	14.6	14.8
Average Weekly Benefit Amount*	\$239.47	\$241.88	\$239.64
Exhaustees	678	1,077	866

* For totally unemployed claimants, excluding dependency allowances.

Weekly Initial Claims

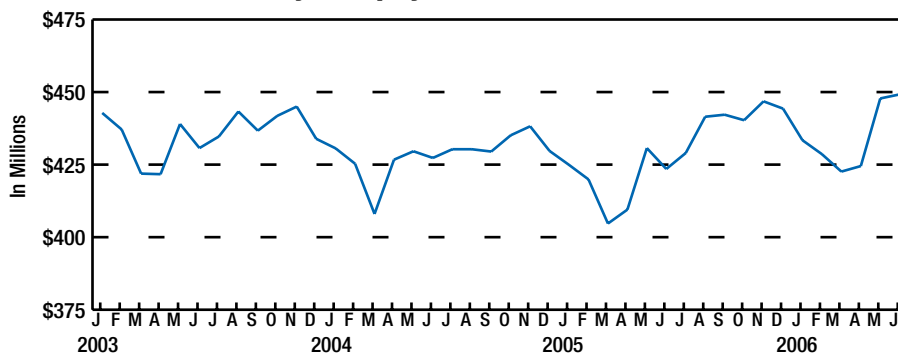
Week	7/15	7/8	7/1	6/24	6/17	6/10	6/3
2006	1,228	685	1,205	1,078	1,031	1,117	969
Week	7/16	7/9	7/2	6/25	6/18	6/11	6/4
2005	1,186	869	1,008	1,017	951	1,006	797

Continued Claims Less Partial*

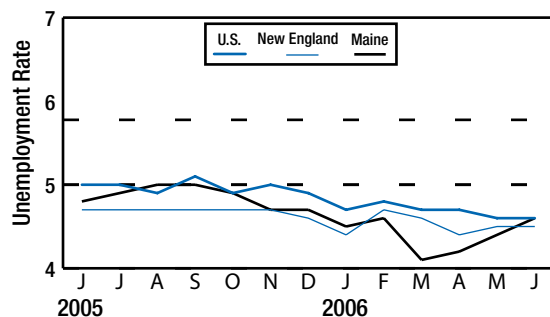
Jun 2006	May 2006	Jun 2005
6,866	7,875	7,087

* For the week including the 12th of the month.

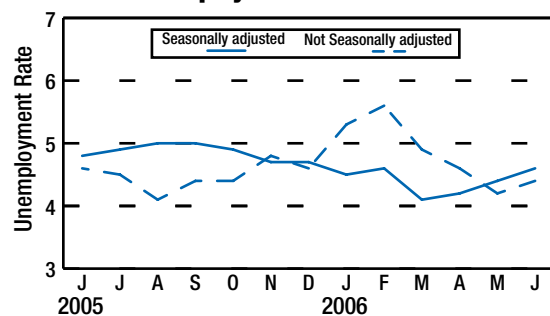
Monthly Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund Balance



Unemployment Rates, Seasonally Adjusted



Unemployment Rates for Maine



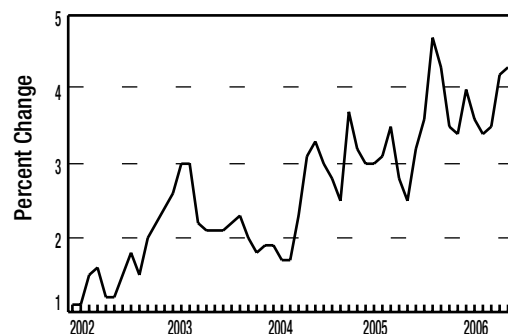
U.S. Consumer Price Index

for all urban consumers (CPI-U)

Item	Jun 06	May 06	Jun 05	Dec 05
(1982-1984 = 100) All Items	202.9	202.5	194.5	196.8

Percent Change from Prior Month	+0.2%
Percent Change from 12 Months Ago	+4.3%
Percent change from Last December	+3.1%

Over-the-Year Change in CPI-U



Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment, Not Seasonally Adjusted (in thousands)

INDUSTRY	PORTLAND-MAINE			LEWISTON-SO. PORTLAND MSA			AUBURN MSA			BANGOR MSA		
	Jun 06	May 06	Jun 05	Jun 06	May 06	Jun 05	Jun 06	May 06	Jun 05	Jun 06	May 06	Jun 05
Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment¹	626.8	616.4	625.6	196.8	194.3	195.9	48.4	48.1	48.2	64.7	66.1	65.1
Total Private	519.3	507.3	519.2	171.2	168.0	170.8	42.5	42.2	42.3	52.2	52.5	52.4
Goods Producing	94.8	93.0	97.2	25.5	25.3	25.6	9.1	8.9	9.4	6.7	6.9	6.9
Natural Resources and Mining	2.5	2.1	2.5	*	*	*	*	*	*	0.3	0.3	0.2
Logging	2.4	1.9	2.3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Construction	33.2	31.8	32.8	*	*	*	*	*	*	3.3	3.1	3.1
Construction of Buildings	8.3	8.1	8.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Heavy and Civil Engineering Construction	3.5	3.2	4.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Specialty Trade Contractors	21.4	20.5	20.6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Manufacturing	59.1	59.1	61.9	14.6	14.7	15.1	6.1	6.1	6.5	3.1	3.5	3.6
Durable Goods	31.6	31.5	32.8	7.3	7.4	7.6	*	*	*	*	*	*
Wood Product Manufacturing	6.5	6.4	6.8	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Computer and Electronic Product Mfg.	3.4	3.3	3.5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Transportation Equipment Mfg.	9.1	9.1	9.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Nondurable Goods	27.5	27.6	29.1	7.3	7.3	7.5	*	*	*	*	*	*
Leather and Allied Product Mfg.	2.4	2.3	2.2	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Paper Manufacturing	8.9	9.1	9.6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Service-Providing	532.0	523.4	528.4	171.3	169.0	170.3	39.3	39.2	38.8	58.0	59.2	58.2
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	125.9	123.2	126.0	41.9	40.9	41.6	9.6	9.4	9.4	15.0	15.1	15.1
Wholesale Trade	21.9	21.7	21.7	8.8	8.7	8.6	1.4	1.4	1.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
Retail Trade	87.0	84.9	87.4	27.7	26.9	27.5	6.4	6.4	6.5	9.7	9.8	9.7
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	10.8	10.8	10.7	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Food and Beverage Stores	19.7	19.0	19.5	6.3	6.0	6.2	*	*	*	*	*	*
General Merchandise Stores	12.6	12.3	12.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Nonstore Retailers	7.9	7.9	8.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Transportation, Warehousing, and Utilities	17.0	16.6	16.9	5.4	5.3	5.5	1.8	1.6	1.5	2.9	2.9	3.0
Utilities	1.9	1.9	1.9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Transportation and Warehousing	15.1	14.7	15.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Information	11.2	11.2	11.1	4.7	4.7	4.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	1.6	1.6	1.5
Publishing Industries	3.7	3.6	3.6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Financial Activities	34.3	34.0	34.3	15.8	15.7	15.7	3.2	3.2	3.2	2.3	2.3	2.2
Finance and Insurance	26.8	26.7	26.8	12.5	12.4	12.5	*	*	*	*	*	*
Insurance Carriers and Related Activities	12.1	12.1	12.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Real Estate and Rental and Leasing	7.5	7.3	7.5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Professional and Business Services	52.8	52.1	51.2	21.9	22.0	21.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	5.8	5.7	5.7
Professional, Scientific, & Technical Svcs.	23.6	23.6	22.6	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Mgmt. of Companies and Enterprises	5.6	5.5	5.7	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Admin. & Support & Waste Mgmt. Svcs.	23.6	23.0	22.9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Education and Health Services	112.6	113.8	111.5	33.1	33.6	33.0	9.9	10.1	9.8	13.1	13.2	13.2
Educational Services	16.8	18.3	16.9	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Health Care and Social Assistance	95.8	95.5	94.6	29.6	29.7	29.5	*	*	*	*	*	*
Ambulatory Health Care Services	24.7	24.6	24.5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Hospitals	30.0	29.6	29.3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Nursing and Residential Care	22.5	22.3	22.5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Social Assistance	18.6	19.0	18.3	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Leisure and Hospitality	67.4	59.8	67.6	22.2	19.8	22.3	3.9	3.8	3.6	6.0	5.9	5.7
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	9.4	8.1	9.5	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Accommodation and Food Services	58.0	51.7	58.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Accommodation	14.3	11.2	14.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Food Services and Drinking Places	43.7	40.5	44.0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Other Services	20.3	20.2	20.3	6.1	6.0	6.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.7	1.8	2.1
Repair and Maintenance	5.2	5.2	5.1	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Government	107.5	109.1	106.4	25.6	26.3	25.1	5.9	5.9	5.9	12.5	13.6	12.7
Federal	14.2	14.1	14.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.2	1.2	1.3
State	26.8	29.2	26.6	5.5	6.5	5.2	0.7	0.7	0.7	5.4	6.5	5.5
Local ²	66.5	65.8	65.5	17.7	17.4	17.5	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.9	5.9	5.9

Footnotes: See page 7

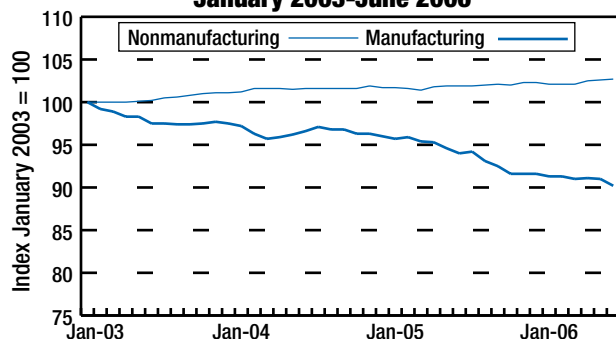
Earnings and Hours of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries¹ Not Seasonally Adjusted

AREA AND INDUSTRY	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS			ANNUAL AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	Jun 06	May 06	Jun 05	Jun 06	May 06	Jun 05	Jun 06	May 06	Jun 05	2005	2004	2003
STATEWIDE												
Manufacturing	\$769.18	\$760.14	\$680.98	41.6	41.2	39.8	\$18.49	\$18.45	\$17.11	\$17.28	\$16.97	\$16.28
Durable Goods	747.26	735.01	655.90	41.7	41.2	39.8	17.92	17.84	16.48	16.77	16.78	16.24
Nondurable Goods	793.07	787.33	708.23	41.5	41.2	39.9	19.11	19.11	17.75	17.81	17.17	16.31
PORTLAND MSA												
Manufacturing	627.31	596.73	592.47	42.3	40.9	41.9	14.83	14.59	14.14	14.10	13.88	13.18

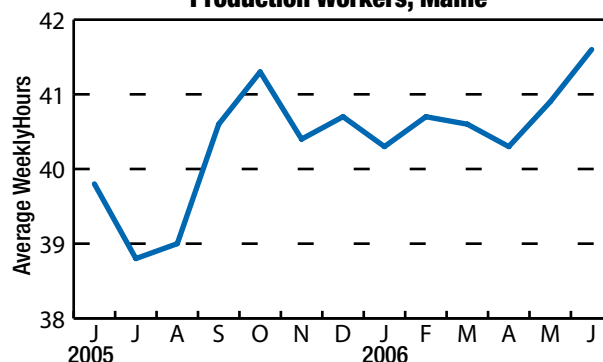
¹ Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for manufacturing production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and include such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential, as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Source: See page 2.

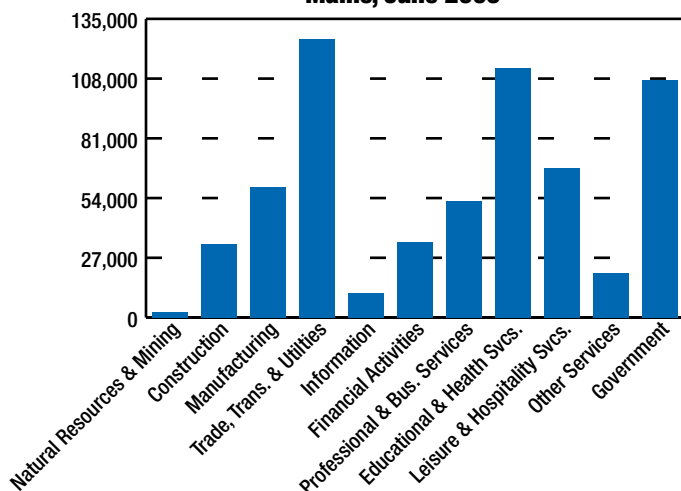
**Nonfarm Employment Trend by Sector
January 2003-June 2006¹**



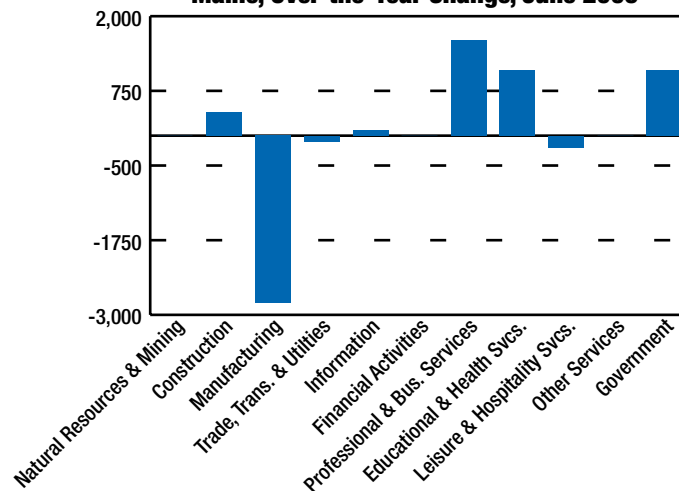
**Hours Worked by Manufacturing
Production Workers, Maine²**



**Nonfarm Employment by Industry Supersector
Maine, June 2006²**



**Nonfarm Employment by Industry Supersector
Maine, Over-the-Year Change, June 2006²**



¹ Seasonally Adjusted. ² Not Seasonally Adjusted.

Footnotes: From page 6.

¹ Nonfarm wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary workers who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Domestic workers in private households, proprietors, the self-employed, and unpaid family workers are excluded. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry. Current month's estimates are preliminary; prior month and year-ago estimates are revised. These estimates are benchmarked to March 2005. As a measure of reliability, the March 2005 benchmark revision for total nonfarm wage and salary employment was 1.2 percent lower than the original sample-based estimate.

² Regular teachers are included in summer months whether or not specifically paid in those months.

* Where an employment estimate is not entered, either the data is not available in sufficient detail for publication or is nondisclosable by law.

Source: See page 2.

Emerging Benefits: Access to Health Promotion Benefits in the United States, Private Industry, 1999 and 2005

The *National Compensation Survey (NCS)* collects and publishes data on the prevalence of a number of emerging benefits, including health promotion benefits. In recent years, concern for preventive healthcare measures, such as smoking cessation and a more active lifestyle, has given rise to greater employee access to health promotion benefits.

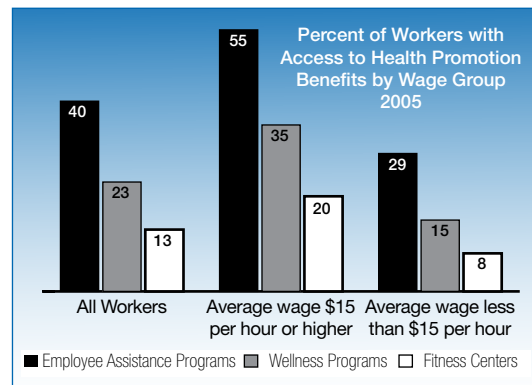
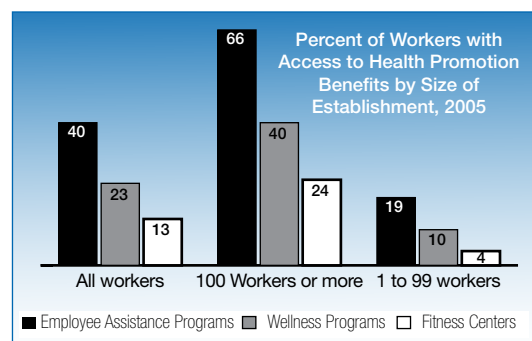
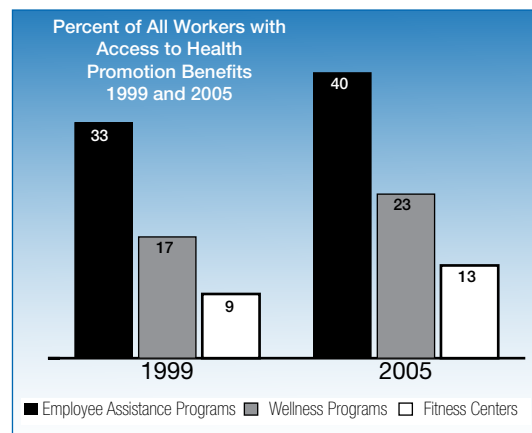
Employee assistance programs provide employees with access to referral or counseling services for problems such as alcohol and drug abuse, and financial and legal difficulties. Wellness programs provide employees with help in areas such as stress management, nutrition education, and smoking cessation. Fitness centers include company onsite fitness facilities or employer subsidized fitness or health club membership fees for employees.

From 1999 to 2005, employee access to employer-provided health promotion benefits for all worker groups showed a marked increase: access to employee assistance programs increased from 33 to 40 percent, access to wellness programs increased from 17 to 23 percent, and access to fitness centers increased from 9 to 13 percent.

In 2005, the most prevalent health promotion benefit was employee assistance programs. Wellness programs were less prevalent, and the least prevalent benefit was fitness centers. Employees who worked in establishments with 100 or more employees had the highest access rates for each of the three health promotion benefits—employee assistance programs, wellness programs, and fitness centers—of any NCS-published worker group, while employees that worked in establishments with less than 100 employees had the lowest.

Workers who earn \$15 or more per hour had access to health promotion benefits at about twice the rate of workers earning less than \$15 an hour.

Excerpted from Eli Stoltztus, *“Emerging Benefits: Access to Health Promotion Benefits in the United States, Private Industry, 1999 and 2005”*, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, July 26, 2006.



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